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Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
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in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 11 November 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Unemployment in Washington State rose from a revised 188,000 and 9.1 percent of the labor force in September to 194,800 and 9.5 percent in October. This was the first increase of the year and marked the beginning of seasonal reductions in agriculture, food processing, tourist business and outdoor activities. Despite the increase, however, unemployment in October was down 45,200 over the year, and the jobless rate of 9.5 percent was down from 11.9 percent in October 1982.

Total employment in the state dropped 13,100 from September to October. Nonfarm wage and salary employment lost only 3,000, but the reduction here was cushioned by the return to work of several hundred workers who were out on strike in September. (Workers involved in labor disputes are included in the total employment estimate but excluded from the wage and salary industry series.)

	Oct. 1983*	Sept. 1983*	Oct. 1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,049,400	2,055,700	2,024,300
Employment	1,854,600	1,867,700	1,784,300
Unemployment	194,800	188,000	240,000
State Rate	9.5	9.1	11.9
National Civilian Rate	8.4	8.8	9.9

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

Employment in public education posted a substantial gain in October as school districts and colleges continued hiring to round out their staffs for the new school year. Payrolls in other transportation equipment also posted a large gain, but only because of the settlement of the labor dispute in shipbuilding. In most other industries, employment dropped because of seasonal factors. Activity in construction and the lumber industry eased in October because of less favorable weather for outdoor work. Government laid off seasonal workers in forests, parks and outdoor recreation. Trade and services employed fewer workers because of the completion of the 1983 run of the Western Washington Fair and less tourist business. Cannery employment was also lower with major vegetable runs completed for the year.

In contrast to the seasonal decline in payroll employment between September and October, nonagricultural wage and salary employment was up 22,000 over the year in the latter month. The gain over the 12-month period was particularly impressive considering employment dropped over 10,000 in aerospace, the state's largest manufacturing industry. Economic recovery in the state will be boosted considerably in subsequent months if employment in the aerospace industry stabilizes as now expected. Industries credited with sizable year-to-year gains include lumber, trade, services and government.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

While the largest reductions in unemployment in September were in areas where the apple harvest was underway, some of the larger increases this month were in those same areas as the harvest wound down. Unemployment also increased in other agricultural areas and in counties where the lumber industry is the major source of manufacturing jobs.

In the Seattle Metropolitan Area where seasonality is less pervasive because agriculture and the lumber industry are relatively minor sources of employment, the jobless rate remained stable at 8.6 percent between September and October. Employment, in fact, rose 5,100 with payroll growth in trade, services and public education. The area's aerospace employment was relatively stable for the second month in a row. In other metropolitan areas, the jobless rate in the Tacoma area rose from 11.0 to 11.5 percent as trade and services employment dropped because of the completion of the 1983 run of the Western Washington Fair. In the Spokane Metropolitan Area the unemployment rate edged up from 7.9 to 8.1 percent.

The seasonal cutback in agricultural and related jobs resulted in larger increases in unemployment east of the Cascades. The jobless rate in Walla Walla County rose from 6.9 to 8.6 percent between September and October; Yakima County's rate moved up from 9.7 to 10.8 percent, while the

rate in Grant County jumped from 9.7 to 10.6 percent. Seasonal reductions in the lumber industry boosted the jobless rate from 11.4 to 12.3 percent in Lewis County, from 11.6 to 12.6 percent in Cowlitz County, and from 10.5 to 12.5 percent in Clallam County. Jobless rates in nearly all areas, however, were substantially lower in October 1983 than in October 1982.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment rose 500 between September and October, but the increase mainly resulted from the settlement of a labor dispute in shipbuilding, which boosted employment in other transportation equipment 3,400 in October. Printing and publishing added 300 over the month for the only other sizable gain. Elsewhere in manufacturing, employment in lumber and wood products dipped 1,200 as the demand for lumber lessened with many builders now waiting until spring before starting new projects. Food products employers also employed 1,200 fewer workers in October. Most of the loss occurred at canneries, where work was completed on late vegetables such as corn in September. A loss of 300 occurred in aluminum, but it resulted from a labor dispute. The dispute was settled but not all of the workers were back on the job by mid-October. Aluminum employment should return to its prestrike level in November and continue to recover from cutbacks made during the recession. Two additional potlines will be reopened in November, according to newspaper reports, which will return the Vancouver Alcoa plant to full capacity. Chemicals employment dipped 200 in October. This loss resulted from the termination of college students who were hired for the summer as vacation-replacement workers.

Payrolls in aerospace are apparently beginning to stabilize. Employment in the industry, which dropped as much as 1,500 monthly earlier this year, fell only 100 in October following a loss of 300 in September. In late November, The Boeing Company announced year-to-date sales of 141 airplanes compared with 108 jetliners in 1982. The latest order was for twenty 757 jetliners from Northwest Airlines. The planes are scheduled for delivery between February 1985 and December 1986. The order should help to stabilize Boeing's employment, according to a firm spokesman.

Over the year, manufacturing employment in the state was down 9,100, but aerospace alone declined 10,400 in the 12-month period. Other transportation equipment dropped 2,900 year-to-year because shipbuilding has yet to return to its prestrike level. The only other large loss in manufacturing occurred in food products (off 2,000), but changes in employment levels in this industry are volatile even on a year-to-year basis.

On the positive side, lumber employment was up 2,500 over the year in October. Housing starts in the nation have declined in recent months but remain well above year-earlier levels. The homebuilding industry, of course, is the major market for lumber products. Aluminum employment rose 800 in the 12-month period with product demand strong, and the outlook for further gains bright. Other durables were also credited with a gain of 800 over the year as instrument manufacturers continued to expand. Chemicals added 700 workers year-to-year; most of the gain was in the Richland area.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

For the second successive month, the largest change in the nonmanufacturing industries was in public education. Employment in public education rose 14,100 in October as schools and colleges continued hiring to round out their staffs for the new school year. The employment gain in government, however, was limited to 8,600 as seasonal cutbacks at parks, forests, and in other outdoor jobs offset some of the growth in education.

Employment in retail trade fell 3,700 between September and October, while employment in services dropped 3,300. A major factor behind both losses was the seasonal decline in tourist business and the completion of the 1983 edition of the Western Washington Fair. The fair is the 10th largest in the United States and furnishes hundreds of temporary jobs at restaurants and food stands on the grounds and hundreds of additional jobs for persons running games, rides and staffing merchandise booths. Hundreds of other workers are also employed during the fair's run in September, including managers, security workers, clean-up crews, parking lot attendants, and gatekeepers.

A labor dispute involving 800 meat cutters was a factor in the September-October decline in trade employment too. Seasonal hiring by private schools, however, prevented an even larger loss in the services classification by offsetting losses in amusement and recreation, which largely resulted from the completion of the fair.

Wholesale trade dropped 1,400 from September, mainly because of seasonal reductions at fruit and vegetable warehouses. Seasonal losses also occurred in transportation-utilities (down 1,300) and construction (down 2,400). In construction, most builders will now wait until spring before starting major projects because of deteriorating weather.

Over the year, employment in trade (up 11,900) and services (up 11,400) continued to maintain substantial gains. Smaller expansions were credited to construction (up 2,300), finance-insurance-real estate (up 3,000), and government (up 2,900).

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The U. S. Department of Labor has issued a new list of labor surplus areas. This list is effective for a twelve month period from October 1, 1983 through September 30, 1984. Employers located in these areas are eligible for preference in Federal contract bids if they agree to perform at least 51 percent of the contract work within such areas. The purpose of the labor surplus area preference is to help guide a portion of the government's procurement dollars into those areas with the highest unemployment.

The labor surplus area classification is based on the area's unemployment rate for the previous two calendar years. The reference period used for this list was January 1981 through December 1982. To be included on this list, an area must have had an average unemployment rate of at least 10.0 percent during the two-year period.

The following areas in Washington State have been designated as "labor surplus areas" effective through September 30, 1984.

ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS	CIVIL JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED
ADAMS COUNTY	ADAMS COUNTY
ASOTIN COUNTY	ASOTIN COUNTY
BENTON COUNTY	BENTON COUNTY
CHELAN COUNTY	CHELAN COUNTY
CLALLAM COUNTY	CLALLAM COUNTY
CLARK COUNTY	CLARK COUNTY
COLUMBIA COUNTY	COLUMBIA COUNTY
COWLITZ COUNTY	COWLITZ COUNTY
DOUGLAS COUNTY	DOUGLAS COUNTY
EVERETT CITY	EVERETT CITY IN SNOHOMISH COUNTY
FERRY COUNTY	FERRY COUNTY
FRANKLIN COUNTY	FRANKLIN COUNTY
GRANT COUNTY	GRANT COUNTY
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY	GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY	JEFFERSON COUNTY
KITTITAS COUNTY	KITTITAS COUNTY
KLICKITAT COUNTY	KLICKITAT COUNTY
LEWIS COUNTY	LEWIS COUNTY
MASON COUNTY	MASON COUNTY
OKANOGAN COUNTY	OKANOGAN COUNTY
PACIFIC COUNTY	PACIFIC COUNTY
PEND OREILLE COUNTY	PEND OREILLE COUNTY
BALANCE OF PIERCE COUNTY	PIERCE COUNTY LESS TACOMA CITY
SKAGIT COUNTY	SKAGIT COUNTY
SKAMANIA COUNTY	SKAMANIA COUNTY

ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS	CIVIL JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED
BALANCE OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY	SNOHOMISH COUNTY LESS EVERETT CITY
SPOKANE CITY	SPOKANE CITY IN SPOKANE COUNTY
BALANCE OF SPOKANE COUNTY	SPOKANE COUNTY LESS SPOKANE CITY
STEVENS COUNTY	STEVENS COUNTY
TACOMA CITY	TACOMA CITY IN PIERCE COUNTY
THURSTON COUNTY	THURSTON COUNTY
WAHKIAKUM COUNTY	WAHKIAKUM COUNTY
WHATCOM COUNTY	WHATCOM COUNTY
YAKIMA COUNTY	YAKIMA COUNTY

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Oct. 1983 (Prel.)	Sep. 1983 (Rev.)	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Change Sep. 83 to Oct. 83	Change Oct. 82 to Oct. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,596.4	1,599.4	1,574.4	1,582.7	-3.0	+22.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	281.0	280.5	290.1	294.5	+0.5	-9.1
Durable Goods.....	191.8	190.1	200.6	203.5	+1.7	-8.8
Lumber & Wood Products.....	42.1	43.3	39.6	40.9	-1.2	+2.5
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	0.0	+0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.9	0.0	+0.6
Primary Metal Industries.....	13.3	13.6	12.8	13.0	-0.3	+0.5
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	8.9	9.2	8.1	8.1	-0.3	+0.8
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.8	9.9	9.7	10.0	-0.1	+0.1
Machinery.....	26.6	26.5	26.9	27.2	+0.1	-0.3
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	16.2	16.1	16.5	16.7	+0.1	-0.3
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment.....	76.7	4/73.4	90.0	90.7	+3.3	-13.3
Aerospace.....	61.6	61.7	72.0	72.9	-0.1	-10.4
Other Transp. Equipment.....	15.1	4/11.7	18.0	17.8	+3.4	-2.9
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	13.6	13.7	12.8	12.8	-0.1	+0.8
Nondurable Goods.....	89.2	90.4	89.5	91.0	-1.2	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products.....	33.6	34.8	35.6	36.6	-1.2	-2.0
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	13.7	14.8	15.8	16.5	-1.1	-2.1
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	-0.1	+0.1
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.4	0.0	+0.1
Printing & Publishing.....	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.7	+0.3	+0.5
Chemicals & Allied Products....	10.2	10.4	9.5	9.6	-0.2	+0.7
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.8	0.0	+0.3
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	0.0	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION.....	78.4	80.8	76.1	78.4	-2.4	+2.3
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	90.2	4/91.5	90.4	91.6	-1.3	-0.2
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	4/396.3	401.4	384.4	389.1	-5.1	+11.9
Wholesale Trade.....	100.7	102.1	98.5	100.6	-1.4	+2.2
Retail Trade.....	4/295.6	299.3	285.9	288.5	-3.7	+9.7
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	93.2	93.2	90.2	91.0	0.0	+3.0
SERVICES.....	330.8	334.1	319.4	324.2	-3.3	+11.4
GOVERNMENT.....	323.7	315.1	320.8	310.6	+6.6	+2.9
Federal.....	67.5	68.6	66.2	66.8	-1.1	+1.3
State & Local.....	256.2	246.5	254.6	243.8	+9.7	+1.6
Education.....	136.3	4/122.2	136.6	121.7	+14.1	-0.3
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	-4.3	+0.8

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Nov. 23, 1983

Benchmark 1982

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	October 1983 Preliminary 3/				September 1983 Revised				October 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,049,400	1,854,600	194,800	9.5	2,055,700	1,867,700	188,000	9.1	2,024,300	1,784,300	240,000	11.9
Bellingham SMSA	50,300	45,100	5,300	10.9	50,300	45,700	4,600	9.1	49,600	43,300	6,300	12.1
Bremerton SMSA	65,100	60,400	4,700	7.2	65,700	61,100	4,600	7.0	61,700	55,900	5,800	9.4
Olympia SMSA	63,700	57,700	6,000	10.6	57,300	51,300	6,000	10.5	55,300	48,400	6,900	12.5
Seattle-Everett SMSA	900,300	823,100	77,700	8.6	895,100	818,000	77,100	8.6	886,200	791,300	94,900	10.7
Spokane SMSA	156,000	143,400	12,600	8.1	156,700	144,300	12,400	7.9	152,900	134,900	18,000	11.8
Tacoma SMSA	189,300	167,500	21,800	11.5	191,600	173,200	21,400	11.0	186,300	162,000	24,300	13.0
Tri-Cities Area 2/	77,000	67,400	9,600	12.5	78,000	68,900	9,100	11.7	79,000	67,500	11,500	14.6
Yakima SMSA	92,900	82,900	10,000	10.8	92,400	83,400	9,000	9.7	90,900	79,600	11,300	12.4
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,630	35,080	3,550	9.2	37,820	34,460	3,360	8.9	38,640	34,270	4,370	11.3
Adams	7,790	7,070	720	9.2	8,300	7,540	760	9.2	6,900	6,320	580	8.4
Asotin	8,300	7,600	700	8.4	8,330	7,660	670	8.0	8,130	7,070	1,060	13.0
Clallam	19,900	17,410	2,490	12.5	20,150	18,030	2,120	10.5	20,070	16,180	3,890	19.4
Clark	92,330	85,200	7,130	8.2	92,820	85,540	7,280	7.8	93,500	83,410	10,090	10.8
Columbia	2,370	2,070	300	12.7	2,530	2,300	230	9.1	2,300	1,910	390	17.0
Cowlitz	33,270	29,070	4,200	12.6	33,190	29,350	3,840	11.6	33,490	27,180	6,310	18.8
Ferry	2,500	2,200	300	12.0	2,460	2,190	270	11.0	2,390	1,890	500	20.9
Garfield	1,160	1,080	80	6.9	1,200	1,140	60	5.0	1,080	1,010	70	6.5
Grant	24,320	21,740	2,580	10.6	25,760	23,280	2,500	9.7	22,450	19,610	2,840	12.7
Grays Harbor	28,240	24,540	3,700	13.1	28,400	24,760	3,640	12.8	33,650	28,360	5,290	15.7
Island	15,020	13,690	1,330	8.9	15,160	13,890	1,270	8.4	14,610	13,100	1,510	10.3
Jefferson	6,610	6,020	590	8.9	6,760	6,240	520	7.7	6,550	5,750	800	12.2
Kittitas	10,750	9,760	990	9.2	10,420	9,380	1,040	10.0	10,380	9,270	1,110	10.7
Klickitat	6,930	6,190	740	10.7	7,070	6,370	700	9.9	6,840	5,770	1,070	15.6
Lewis	24,080	21,110	2,970	12.3	24,460	21,680	2,780	11.4	24,470	20,760	3,710	15.2
Lincoln	4,060	3,880	180	4.4	4,370	4,190	180	4.1	3,840	3,630	210	5.5
Mason	10,340	9,620	1,220	11.8	10,760	9,680	1,080	10.0	11,030	9,270	1,760	16.0
Okanogan	18,340	16,130	2,210	12.1	18,740	16,680	2,060	11.0	20,130	17,070	3,060	15.2
Pacific	7,360	6,270	1,090	14.8	7,560	6,550	1,010	13.4	7,200	5,980	1,220	16.9
Pend Oreille	3,080	2,590	490	15.9	3,170	2,660	510	16.1	3,230	2,440	790	24.5
San Juan	3,750	3,500	250	6.7	4,170	3,940	230	5.5	3,180	2,910	270	8.5
Skagit	33,190	29,370	3,820	11.5	33,490	30,100	3,390	10.1	31,650	26,730	4,870	15.4
Skamania	2,680	2,470	410	14.2	2,760	2,190	390	14.0	3,110	2,520	590	19.0
Stevens	11,170	9,720	1,450	13.0	11,620	10,180	1,440	12.4	11,620	9,610	2,010	17.3
Wahkiakum	1,170	1,080	90	7.7	1,160	1,060	100	8.6	1,410	1,220	190	13.5
Walla Walla	25,690	23,480	2,210	8.6	26,480	24,660	1,820	6.9	25,050	22,750	2,300	9.2
Whitman	16,420	15,920	500	3.0	16,380	15,860	520	3.2	15,540	14,910	630	4.1

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

November 23, 1983
Benchmark 1982

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	October 1983 Preliminary 3/				September 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,067,600	1,866,000	201,600	9.8	2,059,200	1,864,500	194,700	9.5
Bellingham SMSA	51,100	45,400	5,700	11.2	50,500	45,700	4,800	9.5
Bremerton SMSA	65,700	60,800	4,900	7.5	65,700	61,000	4,700	7.2
Olympia SMSA	57,300	51,000	6,300	11.0	57,400	51,200	6,200	10.8
King County	716,100	654,500	61,600	8.6	706,900	645,400	61,500	8.7
Snohomish County	192,500	173,700	18,800	9.8	189,600	171,200	18,400	9.7
Spokane SMSA	157,400	144,300	13,100	8.3	156,900	144,000	12,900	8.2
Tacoma SMSA	191,100	168,500	22,600	11.8	195,100	172,900	22,200	11.4
Tri-Cities Area 2/	77,800	67,900	9,900	12.7	78,200	68,800	9,400	12.0
Yakima SMSA	93,900	83,500	10,400	11.1	92,600	83,200	9,400	10.2
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	38,970	35,300	3,670	9.4	37,880	34,400	3,480	9.2
Adams	7,870	7,120	750	9.5	8,320	7,530	790	9.5
Asotin	8,370	7,650	720	8.6	8,330	7,640	690	8.3
Clallam	20,100	17,520	2,580	12.8	20,200	18,000	2,200	10.9
Clark	93,620	85,720	7,900	8.4	92,940	85,400	7,540	8.1
Columbia	2,400	2,090	310	12.9	2,540	2,300	240	9.4
Cowlitz	33,590	29,250	4,340	12.9	33,280	29,300	3,980	12.0
Ferry	2,530	2,220	310	12.3	2,470	2,190	280	11.3
Garfield	1,170	1,090	80	6.8	1,210	1,140	70	5.8
Grant	24,540	21,870	2,670	10.9	25,830	23,240	2,590	10.0
Grays Harbor	28,520	24,690	3,830	13.4	28,490	24,720	3,770	13.2
Island	15,160	13,780	1,380	9.1	15,180	13,870	1,310	8.6
Jefferson	6,670	6,060	610	9.1	6,770	6,230	540	8.0
Kittitas	10,840	9,820	1,020	9.4	10,450	9,370	1,080	10.3
Klickitat	7,000	6,230	770	11.0	7,090	6,360	730	10.3
Lewis	24,310	21,240	3,070	12.6	24,520	21,640	2,880	11.7
Lincoln	4,080	3,900	180	4.4	4,360	4,180	180	4.1
Mason	10,950	9,680	1,270	11.6	10,790	9,670	1,120	10.4
Okanogan	18,520	16,230	2,290	12.4	18,780	16,650	2,130	11.3
Pacific	7,440	6,310	1,130	15.2	7,580	6,540	1,040	13.7
Pend Oreille	3,120	2,610	510	16.3	3,180	2,650	530	16.7
San Juan	3,780	3,520	260	6.9	4,180	3,940	240	5.7
Skagit	33,500	29,550	3,950	11.8	33,570	30,050	3,520	10.5
Skamania	2,910	2,490	420	14.4	2,780	2,380	400	14.4
Stevens	11,280	9,780	1,500	13.3	11,650	10,160	1,490	12.8
Wahkiakum	1,190	1,090	100	8.4	1,160	1,060	100	8.6
Walla Walla	25,910	23,620	2,290	8.8	26,500	24,620	1,880	7.1
Whitman	16,540	16,020	520	3.1	16,370	15,830	540	3.3

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

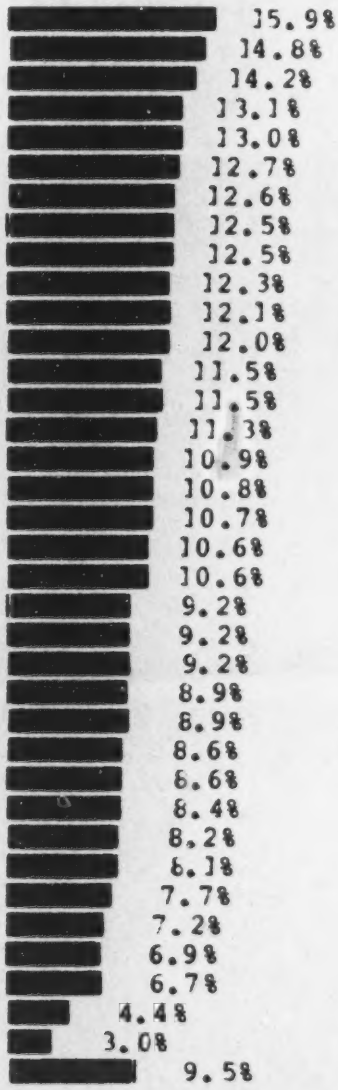
3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Sep. 1983 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
		Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sep. 1982	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sep. 1982	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sep. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	175,700	$445.38	$443.12	$439.60	39.0	38.7	38.8	$11.42	$11.45	$11.33
Lumber and wood products	40,000	440.83	440.80	425.25	38.4	38.0	37.1	11.48	11.60	11.57
Primary metal industries	10,800	553.65	556.86	554.69	41.8	42.5	41.8	13.25	13.15	13.27
Fabricated metal products	7,200	488.82	500.12	517.75	40.1	40.3	42.3	12.19	12.41	12.24
Machinery 1/	15,800	389.27	373.63	352.57	39.6	38.4	38.2	9.83	9.73	9.24
Transportation equipment	29,500	510.61	512.07	538.33	38.8	39.0	41.0	13.16	13.13	13.13
Food and kindred products	26,900	355.36	354.56	347.40	38.5	37.8	38.6	9.23	9.38	9.00
Chemicals and allied products	5,000	562.40	506.32	487.21	45.1	41.4	41.5	12.47	12.23	11.74
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	55,800	655.13	657.11	637.35	37.5	37.7	35.0	17.47	17.43	18.21
Wholesale and retail trade	248,300	318.56	325.03	314.53	35.2	35.6	34.3	9.05	9.13	9.17

1/ Data prior to January 1983 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/
October, 1983 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



1/ Figures rounded. 2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Analysis Branch